

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL ENDS BUDAPEST SESSION

MTI Reports Session

LD200955Y Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--The Military Council of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states held a session in Budapest between May 16 and 19, 1978, under the chairmanship of Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the united armed forces.

Those who contributed to the work of the Military Council included the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak, the Polish, the Hungarian People's Armies, the National People's Army of the GDR, the army of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the armed forces of the Soviet Union. The Military Council discussed timely issues of the activity of the united armed forces and adopted relevant recommendations. The session of the Military Council took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and cooperation characteristic of the relations of the Warsaw Treaty members' fraternal armies. The delegations attending the Military Council's session left Hungary on Friday.

Bucharest Report

AU201449Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] An ordinary meeting of the Military Council of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states was held in Budapest under the chairmanship of the commander-in-chief of the united armed forces, USSR Marshall Kulikov, from 16-19 May. The meeting examined matters pertaining to current activity and adopted appropriate recommendations. Comrade Janos Kadar yesterday received the representatives of the armies participating in the meeting of the Military Committee.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN SOFIA

AU192102Y Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Buorgit, May 19 (BTA)--The international meeting of the heads of departments of the chemical, cellulose and paper and microbiological industry of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid ended here today. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, representatives of the CMEA Secretariat in Moscow and of the international organizations Interkhim and Interkhimvolokno.

During four days questions related to the fulfillment of joint research themes worked out in the period up to 1980 were discussed. Experience was exchanged on the organization of researches within the framework of the ministries of chemical industry. The proposals of the working bodies of the commission on techno-scientific cooperation of the CMEA member-countries for long-term target-programmes for the 1981-1985 period were reviewed.

The participants in the meeting visited the Burgas petrochemical combine and acquainted themselves with its experience on working out and introducing techno-scientific achievements in production.

ATA COMMENTS ON CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES

LD221102Y Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["No Demagogy Can Hide the Deeply Anti-People's Policy of Carter Administration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 22 (ATA)--The chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Carter, who came to power in the White House with great clamour, making numerous promises, is now in the position of a desperate demagogue, whose election mask has been finally worn out. He promised "economic prosperity" to the Americans, but in fact, under the Carter administration, the economic situation of the USA and of the working masses in this country has become still more difficult. Inflation increased by over 8 per cent, unemployment has marked the record, nearly 8 million people, prices increased during the recent months with an annual average of 9-10 per cent, the standard of living of the American working masses continues to fall and millions of others are added to the army of poor which now is 30 million. Naturally, the working masses should not expect any other kind of "prosperity" from Carter and [his] ilk. Carter is ensuring true prosperity for the Wall Street monopolists, whose profits are over 100 billion dollars a year.

Likewise, Carter promised a "true and sure democracy" for the American citizens, but in fact there is only oppression, intensification of police violence, reorganisation and strengthening of the apparatuses of FBI, CIA and other agencies. It was precisely Carter who in face of the powerful strike of 160 thousand American miners, organised two months ago, passed the anti-strike and anti-worker fascist law of Taft-Hartley. It is precisely Carter who orders these days the dispersal with violence of the demonstrations of the black youth who protest against unemployment. Thus, oppression has become still more unbearable on the economic and social plane, and in the political one as well.

In face of this situation, the class struggle of the broad working masses has increased. Therefore, Carter, on the order of the monopolies has undertaken some tours of the USA recently, so that through demagogy and deception [he can] bridle the indignation of the working masses.

For this purpose, applying the policy of the previous presidents, he promises that he will "improve" the situation and even "criticizes" the people who apply the laws and the police that they allegedly behave in a brutal manner. He also "criticizes" the doctors of the United States, who, according to Carter, are responsible for the worsening of the situation in the health service in the country. However, what is the result of these "criticisms"? Will the people of law and order begin to defend the interests of American rank and file after this "criticism"? Will the police and the FBI men with the [word indistinct] become more polite and the fares [as received] of the medical service will be lowered so that all the Americans can benefit from them? This game of "criticisms" is an old tactic to justify both the failures in the internal policy of this or that administration, as well as the profoundly antipeople policy which is even more strongly attacking the American working masses. Through such manoeuvres Carter hopes to win political capital and to create the illusion among the American rank and file that allegedly the failures and mistakes are caused by the others who do not implement his directives.

However, all of these manoeuvres and tactics are doomed to failure. The more oppression and exploitation are intensified, the more the American working people will rise against the class of capitalists and its faithful lackey, the Carter administration.

ZHIVKOV TOAST TO SHAH OF IRAN AT 16 MAY SOFIA DINNER

AU221450Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text of the toast by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the official dinner at the Boyana residence in Sofia on 16 May in honor of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah of Iran]

[Text] Your Imperial Majesties, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to convey greetings to our dear guests, your imperial majesties tonight.

We still remember the warm hospitality accorded to us in your country, its ancient monuments, its natural beauties and its present appearance. It gives us a pleasure to recall the atmosphere of confidence, frankness, realism and mutual understanding in which our talks were held.

During the past 10 years, the leaders of our two countries, ministers and other responsible officials have met many times and had talks on issues of mutual interest. We are pleased that these useful consultations have become a tradition.

We are also pleased that the realistic approach and the efforts made for the development of our ties are producing good results. Most of the measures taken in this respect were a subject of our talks in 1973 and 1974. I wish to emphasize at this point Your Majesty's great personal contribution to expanding and deepening the constructive cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran. Practice has shown that personal contacts create the necessary favorable atmosphere, outline the main trends and lend scope, dimension and a businesslike character to our bilateral relations.

Owing to this fact, we have already exceeded the framework of the trade exchange and have begun to vary the forms of our economic cooperation. The positive experience accumulated in the sphere of the long-term agreements on trade, production-sharing in industry and also on the work of the joint transportation company represents a solid basis for further improving the development of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At the last sessions of the joint Bulgarian-Iranian committee and the subcommissions attached to it, the two sides submitted a number of new and interesting ideas and projects, the future realization of which will to a still larger extent fill with specific content the mutual beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran.

The material conditions exist for the realization of our desire for even greater cooperation--these are the increased possibilities and prospects for the development of the two national economies.

During your past visits to Bulgaria I believe that you, Your Imperial Majesties, were able to convince yourselves that Bulgaria has changed from a backward agricultural country into a modern industrial-agrarian state. The new element after your last visit to Bulgaria is that we have introduced particularly intensive methods of economic development. The basic targets of our Seventh 5-Year Plan are aimed at achieving still higher efficiency and quality in industry and agriculture, reconstruction and modernization of the national economy, perfection in the organization of labor and in the system of management and planning the economy.

At the same time I want to assure you that we are following with interest the development of your country and we respect the multifaceted achievements of the diligent and friendly Iranian people with whom we are connected by ties stemming from the distant past; ties which have been substantially enriched during the past few years. [paragraph continues]

We enjoy your country's successes in fulfilling the sixth development plan, which was drawn up and is being implemented under the direct leadership of Your Imperial Majesty. We firmly believe that by implementing this plan and utilizing the natural resources of the country more and more opportunities will be created for increasing Iran's industrial potential and progress.

Your Imperial Majesties, in the contemporary world the presence of material possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation and a common desire to utilize these possibilities alone is not sufficient. A necessary condition for an unimpeded development of international economic cooperation is the further normalization of the political climate and the safeguarding of lasting peace throughout the world.

The most important and urgent task in this respect is to take immediate steps with the common efforts of all countries--large and small--to discontinue the arms race and to achieve concrete results in the sphere of disarmament. The issue of banning the elaboration and production of new systems of weapons for mass annihilation, and more specifically the production of such a weapon as the neutron bomb, is particularly urgent under the present conditions of the vigorous development of the scientific-technical revolution.

We have emphasized many times that we are in favor of complete and general disarmament under effective international control, but along with this we support all other measures, even though partial, that are aimed at realistically reducing military tension. We are of the opinion that the upcoming special UN General Assembly session on disarmament can play a major role in this respect.

We value Iran's policy of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, a confirmation of which is your relations of friendship and intensified mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Peaceful coexistence is one of the basic principles of our foreign policy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is trying to make a maximum concrete contribution to the efforts for safeguarding and consolidating world peace. Bulgaria is one of those whose initiative led to the convocation of the 1975 CSCE held in Helsinki. It also actively participated in the recent Belgrade meeting of the countries that signed this conference's final act as it is known; the stipulations of the final act represent a coordinated program for strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe for many years to come. The important and positive result of this Belgrade meeting is, in our opinion, the unanimity reflected in the concluding document on the need to implement the Helsinki agreements as a whole.

The Middle East situation continues to give rise to grave concern and anxiety. The latest Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon again proved the need for a comprehensive solution of the conflict, which can be achieved only through resuming the Geneva conference on the Middle East and with the equal participation of all interested countries, including the PLO.

Only this authoritative forum could comprehensively solve the cardinal problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict--with the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, respect for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their independent state and the insuring of the independent national development of the states in this area, including the state of Israel.

Your Imperial Majesties, I would like to emphasize our belief that with the joint, genuine efforts of the peace-loving forces, countries and peoples in the world, all the complicated and unresolved problems of the present times could be surmounted.

I hope that during your present visit to our country you will again be able to assure yourselves of the Bulgarian people's devotion to peace, their peaceful creative strivings and their feelings of friendship and respect for the people of Iran.

Expressing wishes for a pleasant and useful visit in our country, I propose a toast:

To the good health of Their Imperial Majesties, the shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Diba Pahlavi!

To the good health of the esteemed Iranian guests!

To the further strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran, to the prosperity and well-being of the two peoples, in the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CPSU'S GRISHIN

Zhivkov Receives Grishin

LD221740Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, who leads the Soviet delegation for the Moscow Day in Sofia.

Mr Grishin conveyed to Mr Zhivkov cordial greetings and the best wishes of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. On his part Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed sincere gratitude and wished Mr Brezhnev great success in his mansided activity.

During the ensuing talks Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Viktor Grishin noted with satisfaction the achievements of the Bulgarian and the Soviet people in the build-up of the socialist and the communist society, in the successful implementation of the consistent course of the BCP and the CPSU towards further development and all-round cooperation and in bringing Bulgaria and the USSR closer together. Once again was underlined the great importance of the personal meetings and talks of the leaders of the BCP and the CPSU, of Bulgaria and the USSR on [a] summit level.

Mr Zhivkov highly assessed the mansided ties between Sofia and Moscow. He underlined that the Days of Moscow in Sofia are a fresh manifestation of the indissoluble friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, a convincing proof of the permanent consolidation of all-round Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation.

The meeting proceeded in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

Present were also Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Georgi Yordanov, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee; Mr Peter Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council; Mr Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council of People's Representatives; and Mr Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation today.

Confers Award on Grishin

AU222200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, on the occasion of the award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at the Boyana residence in Sofia on 22 May 1978; [recorded passages containing excerpts from Zhivkov speech in quotation marks]

[Text] "Your decoration with this high distinction expresses the deep respect and gratitude for your great contribution, as an outstanding functionary of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to the development of fraternal cooperation between our two parties, between Moscow and Sofia, our two capitals, to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and for your contribution to building socialist and communist society in the Soviet Union."

The stay of Comrade Grishin in Sofia takes place (?1 year) after the historical visit of our party and government delegation to the Soviet Union. The talks with the leaders of the Soviet Union, with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the cordial meetings with the Soviet people represented a new contribution to the centuries-old fraternal friendship.

"We have on several occasions stressed with joy that the [words indistinct] between the BCP and the CPSU is based upon the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that (?this friendship) is constantly developing along ascending lines in the interests of both peoples, in the interest of the countries belonging to the socialist community, in the interest of the (?socialist ideas) and in the interest of peace throughout the world."

In this process of implementing the common line of comprehensive drawing closer together and of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, the role and significance of the ties and contacts between the local organs of the two parties, between the okrugs and cities, has been increasingly enhanced, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. The remarkable Days of Moscow held in Sofia will, in this respect, represent a new contribution to the development and enrichment of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. "In conferring to you the order named after the great son of our people, after the great worker of the international communist and workers movement, after the great champion and loyal fighter for eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, I cannot fail to notice that the award of the first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee is coinciding with the (date?) when our two fraternal peoples are celebrating the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman oppression. This is a coincidence (?but truly) a symbolic coincidence."

Grishin Expresses Gratitude

AU222157Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Report on speech by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, on the occasion of being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order at the Boyana government residence in Sofia on 22 May 1978; passages within quotation marks are recorded excerpts from Grishin speech in Russian with Bulgarian translation superimposed]

[Text] Comrade Viktor Grishin delivered a speech expressing his deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Government for conferring the Georgi Dimitrov Order on him.

"It is a great joy for me to have this high award conferred on me by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the loyal disciple and follower of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers movement and Hero of the Soviet Union. [applause and cheers] Thank you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, for the sincere and cordial words you said about our country, about the great Leninist party of communists, about [words indistinct] and thank you for the high evaluation you have expressed of my personal contribution."

Comrade Grishin further declared as follows: This award is a high evaluation for the contribution made by the Moscow party organization to the consolidation of friendship between the communists and all working people in both countries. This is a friendship which represents a convincing proof of the vital strength of the ideas of Marx and Engels, for the drawing closer together of nations under socialism. At the end of this speech Comrade Grishin stressed that the name Georgi Dimitrov is particularly dear to the Soviet people. His life is an inspiring example for selfless loyalty to the cause of the workers class, for the cause of communism.

"In accepting the Georgi Dimitrov Order I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that I will try hard to be worthy of this high award, and that with all my efforts I will work for our common and glorious cause of communist construction. Once more I would like to say a cordial 'thank you' to you, dear Bulgarian friends, dear Comrade Zhivkov!"

Comrade Viktor Grishin was cordially congratulated by the following officials attending the ceremony: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, and other party and state leaders. The award ceremony was also attended by USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Vladimir Bazovski and by the members of the official delegation visiting on the occasion of the Moscow Days in Sofia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet delegation, which is visiting our country on the occasion of the Days of Moscow in Sofia.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU222215Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Summary] "A protocol was signed in Moscow today on the creation of a Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental committee for cultural cooperation. The festive signing was attended by Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture, and Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on Culture."

The protocol on the cultural cooperation committee is a natural continuation of the mutual relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Lyudmila Zhivkova declared to Bulgarian correspondents today.

"The committee will contribute to the intensification and expansion of intellectual relations between the two peoples," she declared and expressed her high appreciation for the creation of this committee. The same appreciation was also expressed by Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture. He pointed out that in signing this protocol, the arts and culture will play an even more intensive role in educating the two peoples in a communist spirit.

JOINT ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CYPRUS

AU191514Y Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19, (BTA)--Mr Andreas Patsalidhis, Cyprus minister of finances, assessed the work of the 2nd session of the Bulgaro-Cypriot commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which closed here yesterday, as constructive, useful and fruitful.

Mr Patsalidhis added that the session is another contribution along the road of materializing the goals featured in the long-term Bulgaro-Cypriot agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation which has been in force since 1976. Said Mr Patsalidhis: "We specified a number of spheres which have good prospects for (?expansion) of our economic cooperation, beyond the sphere of trade. Our cooperation with Bulgaria is very useful and we persist in its deepening. We can assert confidently that possibilities exist for expansion and diversification of the economic dialogue".

Mr Patsalidhis and Mr Angel Chaushev, chairman of the labour and remuneration committee with the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on the session yesterday. They expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views on important problems of bilateral cooperation. They stressed that many (?untapped) possibilities exist for the development of trade and the other forms of economic cooperation.

Minister Patsalidhis was received yesterday by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov, [words indistinct] the work of the session. The session discussed questions of bilateral cooperation in trade, agriculture, transport, tourism and industrial joint production. The establishment of joint societies, of enterprises for production of hothouse fruits and vegetables, the joint production of artificial leathers and the joint probing for third markets were pointed out as especially promising.

In the sphere of bilateral trade, which has increased about sevenfold in the last ten years, the two sides decided to help each other in exploring new forms [words indistinct] expansion on the basis of long-term and reciprocally beneficial cooperation.

During the session an agreement on cooperation in automobile transport was signed, which provides for the two countries to place their territories at each other's disposal for transportation of goods from and to Europe.

An agreement for cooperation in agriculture was coordinated and initialled. The document regulates the exchange of scientific information and specialist, provides for Bulgarian deliveries of complete plants for Cyprus and exchange of quality seeds and pedigree livestock. Discussed were also some questions pertaining to exchange of tourists and organization of itineraries for tourists from third countries.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES FOR GERHARD DANIELIUS

AU192045Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19, (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov, sent to the leadership of the United Socialist Party--West Berlin, a condolatory message on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party prompted by the death of the chairman of the United Socialist Party--West Berlin, Gerhard Danielius.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian communists know and respect Mr Danelius as a prominent figure of the German and international communist movement, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and great leader of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin".

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES SUPPLY SHORTAGE

AU181718Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 May 78 p 2 AU

[Interview with Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, given to journalist Nikolay Konakchiev, and carried by Bulgarian Television on 9 May 1978 in the program "Topical Issues"]

[Excerpts] Question: How is the situation in the domestic market characterized at the present moment, and what is the state of our market supplies?

Answer: I would like to state in particular that the first quarter of this year is characterized by normal supplies of basic foodstuffs such as rice, beans, starches, sugar, oil, and a number of other basic consumer goods. These are the goods the people's basic needs depend upon. They affect all of the people's needs. Quantitative indexes are also being satisfied on our market as regards the most important industrial goods, such as clothing, footwear, knitwear, and furniture, as well as other such goods.

Question: What results have been produced by the decision on the self-supply of conurbation systems with fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, and other products?

The first concrete and substantial result of this decision is the meeting of this year's market needs for early vegetables. These supplies are more complete and better than before. Actually our market was saturated with early vegetables throughout the country. This year about 7,000 tons more of green salad, radishes, onions, and garlic will be sold than in the same period of 1977. We even have encountered difficulties in purchasing and using the entire production of the state-owned, cooperative, and private farms. This is the very real and palpable result for us--the workers in the domestic market sector.

This year, thanks to self-supply methods, we will obtain the following increases in above-plan production of the following products: 23,000 tons of meat; 230,000 more eggs; 43,000 more tons of fruit; 84,000 more tons of vegetables. This will contribute to a considerable improvement in supplies.

The okrug leadership is taking measures to fully satisfy the people's needs for fruit despite the difficulties caused by climatic conditions and other reasons.

Question: Comrade Karamanev, let us deal with a topical question--coffee prices. What is the reason for the increase in coffee prices?

Answer: The changes in coffee prices carried out on 8 May 1978 became necessary for several reasons.

First of all, whereas in the 1970-73 period the price of 1 ton of coffee was between \$800-\$1,000, last year it reached \$5,800-\$6,000. [paragraph continues]

Instant coffee, which we used to buy at \$4,000-\$6,000 per ton, cost \$17,000 a ton in 1977. The second reason is that whereas in 1972-73 our consumption of coffee and instant coffee was 700-800 tons annually, in 1977 it was over 1,600 tons, which is twice as much as in the above-mentioned period. Thus, the foreign currency needs that previously amounted to \$600,000-\$700,000 reached \$10-12 million. Coffee prices were increased in almost all socialist countries and in the capitalist countries coffee prices drastically increased many times over; thus, we are also obliged to increase coffee prices.

Question: Comrade minister, in answering my first question, you mentioned certain successes by the "Bulgarian Sugar" state economic trust. At the same time, however, we are currently hearing rumors that the sugar, vegetable oil, and other prices may be increased, as well as the prices for certain other food products. Is there anything to these rumors?

Answer: It is only true that in certain okrugs rumors have been spread about a forthcoming increase in sugar and oil prices. Unfortunately, certain citizens, who are psychologically unstable, give way to such panicky moods and believe such rumors. We quite categorically and unequivocally reject these rumors as absolutely untruthful, as well as thoroughly unfounded. Those who are spreading panic on one hand prevent citizens from obtaining a normal supply, and on the other are creating a bad atmosphere in the trade network, preventing it from functioning normally.

The BCP Central Committee and the government, regardless of certain difficulties caused by inflation in capitalist countries and by an increase in the prices for the raw materials and other goods, are importing, despite the natural disasters that occurred last year, and the shortcomings that occurred in certain economic organizations, and are conducting a firm, consistent and categorical policy line aimed at raising the people's living standard. This year meat consumption reached 61 kilograms per capita and consumption of milk products 185 tons per capita. Consumption of all other basic foodstuffs is also increasing despite certain existing difficulties, which will be overcome along with the implementation of the plan.

As you know there have been years, such as 1974, when the sugar prices increased to \$490 per ton, Georgi Karamanev continued. Nevertheless, we did not allow an increase in our retail prices to occur that year. Neither did we allow disturbances in supplies. At that time too, there were citizens who spread panic and false rumors. Now that we have a solid guarantee as regards the supply of our needs, when there are normal prices on the international markets, the rumors you mentioned are in full contradiction with logic and common sense. We should by no means allow the increase in coffee prices to lead to drawing mechanical conclusions, because our party line remains constantly aimed at stabilizing and reducing the prices of basic mass consumer goods--the prices of food, as well as of industrial products--of goods that are of decisive importance for millions of people and that actually determine the daily living habits and the level of satisfaction of the people's basic needs.

I think that trade workers and citizens as well, with their dignified behavior, will guarantee a relaxed and normal atmosphere for our domestic markets in those okrugs where the atmosphere has been disturbed by people spreading panicky rumors.

HUSAK RECEIVES MEXICAN, ROMANIAN ENVOYS

LD222354Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Today in Prague Castle Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimentel, new ambassador of the United Mexican States to Czechoslovakia. During the reception it was stressed that relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the United Mexican States are based on mutual respect and friendship and create good prerequisites for the further development of mutually advantageous contacts and beneficial political, economic and cultural cooperation.

Ionel Diaconescu, new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Czechoslovakia, also presented his credentials. In the course of a conversation, it was noted that Czechoslovak-Romanian contacts have been developing consistently and successfully in the era of socialist construction, and are creating the basis for further all-round cooperation in the spirit of the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between both parties and states, which was signed last year. The constant development of close contacts between Czechoslovakia and Romania is in keeping with life interests of both the Czechoslovak and Romanian people and serves both the unity of the socialist community and peace and progress in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Bank Official

LD221858Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Dr Jelle Zijlstra, president of the Bank for International Payments in Basle and of the Netherlands Central Bank.

Also present at the discussions of various aspects of economic cooperation and the economic situation in general was Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

Talks With USSR Envoy

LD22232Y Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich.

They discussed certain questions concerning further economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Meets Hockey Winners

LD222358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal met Czechoslovak ice hockey representatives who won the silver medal in the recent world championship held in our capital.

II. 23 May 78

D 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREEK CP CONGRESS

ID222346Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which had attended the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, returned to Prague today. At Ruzyně Airport the delegation was welcomed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of the party Central Committee.

DELEGATION LED BY BENO ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS

ID222240Y Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 22, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, arrived here today on a week's visit, at the invitation of the Belgian Socialist Party.

The delegation left later for Kortrijk to attend the opening of the festival of Czechoslovak films. The delegation will exchange views with Socialist Party leaders and visit several Belgian towns.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CYPRIOT CONGRESS

ID221500Y Prague CTK in English 0814 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee headed by alternate member of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic left here today for Nicosia to participate in the 14th Congress of the Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People.

CUBAN DEFENSE DELEGATION MEETS WITH TRAVNICEK

ID230320Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received in Prague today a Cuban delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution led by Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the State Council and national coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. During its week stay, the delegation will be acquainted with the activity and the management of organizations of the National Front.

FRENCH, BELGIAN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE ASSESSED

ID222048Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to news agency reports, Western armed intervention against insurgents in Zaire's Shaba Province continues unabated.

Some information about military operations says the interventionists have 1 st 2 men and the insurgents 250. Even though such reports have to be taken with a grain of salt, they suggest much of the character of the fighting in Shaba, the figures being suggestive of a massacre rather than of military operations. On one side, perfectly equipped troops and on the other side the insurgents fighting practically with their bare hands. And yet the president of Zaire maintains that Cubans have been supporting the insurgents. Mobutu's fabrications were officially denied by Cuba's Foreign Ministry and even an official White House spokesman had to admit that reports about Cuban participation in the fighting in Shaba Province had been unfounded.

The pretext of protecting European civilians from the insurgents was, for example, disproved by the wife of a Belgian teacher, Nelly Van Hevel, who told a Belgian reporter, after returning from Kolwezi: We got no help whatever from the regular army of Zaire and we were more afraid of them than of the insurgents.

This indicates that the lives of Europeans were not so much at stake as the interests of world imperialism. Even the French bourgeois paper LE MONDE wrote: The armed intervention by Western powers is actually dictated by endeavors to protect gigantic investments in that area. There even are tussles among the intervening powers themselves. Belgium's Foreign Minister Simonet expressed fears that France might use the situation against Belgian interests in Zaire. Apparently these fears are not unfounded as France has been very agile on the African continent of late. Let us just mention Chad, Djibouti or the coup on the Comoros Islands, and now Zaire. All this shows that the methods of imperialism never change.

COMMENTATOR DENIES CUBAN PARTICIPATION IN ZAIRE

LD221650Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] French and Belgian paratroop units, with the help of the U.S. and British Air Forces, are continuing their actions against units of the Congolese national front in the Shaba Province of Zaire. Marian Babic, an editor, comments:

People are once again dying in Zaire, as if the events of a year ago were being repeated when Shaba, the most important province of Zaire, was the stage of the first large-scale antigovernment uprising. This time, however, it is not Moroccan soldiers, as was the case a year ago, but French and Belgian paratroops who, at the request of the bankrupt Mobutu regime, are shooting Africans. The speed with which they intervened demonstrates how concerned the West is to protect its many interests in Zaire. After all, Zaire possesses immense deposits of raw materials, the largest part of which is being exploited, thanks to the Mobutu regime, by multinational monopolies. Due to its strategic position in the center of Africa, Zaire also occupies an important position among the interests of the NATO General Staff, and moreover, the military-industrial complex of the West intends to maintain at all cost the large missile target practice ground built in Shaba by the West German Company, Otrag.

U.S. President James Carter is even trying to turn this intervention, which grossly violates the basic norms of international relations, into a deserving cause. He has described it as one of the new methods by which the West is trying to extend its own role in the everyday affairs of Africa. Naturally, the need of such methods of imperialist intervention, which are, in fact, not so new, could not be justified without resorting to anticommunist attacks. Both the Soviet Union and Cuba have sharply rejected the West's accusations about their alleged interference in the events in Zaire.

Even the chief of the information bureau of the French Army has been compelled to admit that French units have found no evidence that Cubans have taken part in military actions in Shaba. The source of this falsehood was revealed a few days ago in a book written by a former member of the Central Intelligence Agency, John Stockwell, entitled "In Search of Enemies." In it he writes how CIA agents in Zaire, in connection with last year's uprising, were even then spreading fabricated reports about Soviet participation in the fighting.

DAILY CLAIMS USSR ENHANCES CULTURAL EXCHANGE

AU211616Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 17 May 78 p 2 AU

[(DAN) article: "USSR and Cultural Exchange"]

[Excerpts] Slanders addressed to the Soviet Union are appearing almost too frequently and monotonously in the West: The USSR is allegedly preventing Western culture from penetrating to the East and is not fulfilling the Helsinki CSCE final act. The most effective answer to these attacks are exact figures and data which--provided by the Soviet information media--are at everybody's disposal. We would have, however, a difficult time looking for them in the press of those countries from which resound the greatest reservations regarding the Soviet Union.

To determine who is taking the Helsinki conference seriously one need only look at the publication of the final act. While in the Soviet Union it was issued immediately after its adoption, in several Western countries only newspaper excerpts and not the full text have been published to date.

Even before Helsinki, the Soviet Union was dominant in the scope of its cultural relations with the West. Every year it released 50-60 films produced in the capitalist countries.

During the week of Soviet films in Paris a movie theater seating 400 viewers was showing "A Romance on Those in Love," "Daughters and Mothers," "Doctor Evans Is Silent" and several other films. The Paris press did not carry any articles announcing the program, nor did it publish any reviews and comment. In the USSR the best movie theaters are reserved for similar occasions, and newspapers literally compete to see who will carry the most interesting information.

Helsinki was another impetus to the Soviet Union for expanding the exchange not only of films but also of books, exhibitions, musicians and so forth. When new accusations against the Soviet Union for not fulfilling the so-called third basket of the final act were raised at the Belgrade meeting, the Soviet Union representatives replied by giving facts: Soviet theatres are now playing some 130 works by contemporary Western writers; some 6,000 performances by foreign artists are given in the USSR every year; the television broadcasts three times as many Western television programs as the Soviet programs shown on television stations of the "accusers."

Let us return to Belgrade for a moment. Some representatives of Western Europe and the United States did not attack the Soviet Union alone but the socialist countries in general. But virtually all the concrete proposals for expanding cultural cooperation submitted in Belgrade were submitted by the delegations of the socialist countries, with the exception of two relatively unimportant proposals made by Austria and France.

In two years, another all-European meeting will convene in Madrid. It will again assess the cooperation of the individual countries in the field of culture, a sphere that contributes more to the overall relaxation of tension than we are normally inclined to think. What will the Western countries "brag of" in Madrid; will they continue to slander or will the spirit of Helsinki assert itself?

ITALIAN POLITICS ASSESSED, MORO, ALLENDE COMPARED

AU191017Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 May 78 p 5 AU

[Josef Vesely commentary in the column "Commentary of the Week": "The Shots Came From the Right"]

[Text] On 9 May at dawn, the murderers of the chairman of Italy's Christian Democratic Party fired 11 shots into the left side of their victim's breast--that is, into Aldo Moro's heart, and in fact, into all our hearts. However, the terrorists did not aim left only for biological reasons. The fact is that in his political testament Aldo Moro had broadly expounded the ideas of cooperation between traditional Italian Christian Democrats and the increasingly representative Italian left.

This cooperation already started at the beginning of the 1960's. From 1963-1968, Moro was Italian premier three times, and it was during his era that an attempt took place in Rome to create a government of the left-center--together with the socialists. The attempt failed. Moro, an explicitly conservative lawyer in terms of his traditional Catholic upbringing, was, of course, no secret "revolutionary" dreaming of guiding the leftwing to the rudder in Rome. However, as the reflecting, educated statesman that he was, he could not but notice--especially during the last few years of his life--that the Italian Communist Party is too strong to remain endlessly in the opposition. In fact, far more so than A. Moro's former Social-Democratic partners; and that, on the other hand, the Christian Democrats are too weak to be able to rule without the communists' support.

Contrary to other Christian Democratic politicians, A. Moro was stable in his political profile; he never leaned more to the right than to the left, and thus he was a welcome partner in discussions with the opposition camp, primarily the communists, in the search for truly solid and simultaneously long-term democratic solutions to the deep crisis of the Italian bourgeois society. Shortly after the elections in June 1975, when more than one-third of the votes had been given to communists, A. Moro declared at the congress of Christian Democrats: "The future is no longer in our hands alone..."

The Italian bourgeois crisis is truly profound, in the economic, political, and moral sense of the word. It is perhaps even more profound than when Mussolini's "Black Shirts" marched against Rome half a century ago. This, of course, means that, in addition to the democratic ways out of the crisis we have already mentioned, other ways are also feasible, perhaps taking precisely the form of a military fascist dictatorship. The desperate fear of the Washington hawks and those in the NATO Brussels headquarters that the strategically important Italy could, God forbid, become "red"--this fear could, under certain conditions, certainly be capable of carrying grist to this filthy mill, too. There are sufficient similarities with Chile, Southeast Asia and, after all, even South Africa at hand. But Italy lies in Europe; we are now already late in the 1970's and--and this is the main point--regardless of the foundations undermined by the crisis, there still exists sufficient political will in the Appenine Peninsula to try and create a bloc capable of action for the defense of democracy--even if merely a bourgeois democracy--against the threats of terror and arbitrariness.

"Aldo Moro was a political leader who had very well grasped the inevitability of coming to terms and cooperating with the entire workers' movement.... He will retain his place not only in the memory of Christian Democrats, but of all Italian people, including communists," PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer declared recently.

Of course, the assassinated Italian statesman will not rest, historically speaking, alongside President Salvador Allende, socialist Chilean leader who had worked out--together with his close collaborator, communist Luis Corvalan--a viable concept of popular unity, which was buried underground due only to the grossest arbitrariness inspired by the cowardly politicians in Washington and staged by the CIA. Simply stated, the conditions in Italy were not suitable for this kind of popular unity. The ruling Christian Democrats have a traditional backing among the faith-professing population. The Communist Party has at its disposal an equally powerful backing among the workers class and the leftwing-oriented intelligentsia. In the search for a common responsibility for Italy's immediate future, the two parties formed, and form, a political conglomerate that is completely different from that in Chile. Here the mind has greater scope than the heart. However, despite this, it can be said with good conscience that Aldo Moro had exactly the same kind of enemies that Salvador Allende had--both at home and abroad.

In the Moro case, where did the 11 fateful shots into the left side of the Italian bourgeois politician's breast come from?

According to the testimony of Roberto Sole, LE MONDE's correspondent in Rome, thousands of people assembled at the place where the statesman's dead body was found. Comrade Carlo Gallo Argan, mayor of Rome and a communist, came on foot from the city hall to the headquarters of the Christian Democrats situated nearby. He was the first to express condolences. "Death to the Red: he was killed by Berlinguer--this came from a small group which obviously places terrorists and communists into the same sack," as a French bourgeois journalist said contemptuously at the gross ignorance of the situation demonstrated by these stupid individuals. And these bawlers immediately heard from several sides: "Get off! what nonsense, Berlinguer! Such talk leads nowhere. . ."

Surely anybody who had in the least grasped what it was all about knows that the shots had come from the right. Objectively from the right, regardless of the sticks or other attributes attached to the criminals.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES FRENCH JOURNALIST HERSANT

AU221150Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 78 D 7 AU

[Zdenek Knybny commentary in the column "A Note": "Relay of Lies"]

[Text] A lie is very often like an obtrusive guest who comes back by the window having been thrown out the door. Scarcely has the bubble burst in Italy--blown up by some sensation-seeking magazines--on the alleged training of terrorists of the so-called Red Brigades in Czechoslovakia, when the Parisian FIGARO takes up the baton of anti-Czechoslovak psychological warfare by claiming this week that "The Italian Red Brigade terrorists were trained in the Prague area." Some time ago the Italian press dreamed up the Karlovy Vary area; France's FIGARO--obviously because of the notoriously poor geographical knowledge of the French--points directly to Prague. This lie sufficed for FIGARO to print a headline covering 5 columns, screaming that Prague is "one of the main bases of international terrorism."

It is certainly no accident that FIGARO, once a respected bourgeois paper, is not ashamed of adopting the ill-famed Goebbels propaganda method, based on the opinion that a lie repeated a hundred times may become the truth. The present owner and director of FIGARO, Robert Hersant, has excellent memories of Goebbels and his like. During the war, he was an active member of one of the French collaborationist fascist organizations and only the amnesty saved him from being sentenced for treason after the liberation of France. Hersant soon forgot about shame. Assisted by several large banks, he gradually gained possession of a majority of the French daily press (in addition to the FIGARO he controls the well-known FRANCE-SOIR, Paris NORMANDIE and dozens of other dailies and magazines), used now to express his views, which, as is becoming apparent, have not changed since France was occupied.

It is typical that although the French journalist's union charged this "creator" of public opinion with violating de Gaulles' government order of 1944 prohibiting the concentration of press control, the court authorities are proving very benevolent in his case. Well, let us concede that this is an internal French affair. But at the same time France is one of the signatories of the final act of the all-European conference, which clearly states in both Czech and French that the information media are to serve the purpose of creating an atmosphere of understanding between the nations. The dissemination of the lie that our capital is "the basis of international terrorism" certainly does not serve to improve understanding between the peoples of France and Czechoslovakia. It is high time that the French Government organs remind Mister Hersant of this.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES LONDON TIMES EDITORIALS

AU221448Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 78 p 7 AU

[Jiri Plumlovsky commentary in the column "Notes": "The Poisoned Arrows of THE TIMES"]

[Text] The British paper THE TIMES often claims that it is "cosmopolitan" and "serious," even though these attributes are far from justified; especially the one about being "serious." The paper quite often proves this, doing so repeatedly in informing its readers about Czechoslovakia. It proves that the paper on which it is printed can literally bear anything at all. Our "small, unknown country" and, moreover, according to the contemporary TIMES, a country that is also "dark" and where "nothing functions properly," is persistently described in such colors and the situation here characterized by such egregious judgment that only with difficulty would we be able to find anything similar in the dust-covered archives of the worst period of cold war.

Without blushing in the least, THE TIMES resorts to slanderous practices which are regrettable given the present international situation, the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and its claim to be a serious member of the world press.

The "gentlemen" in THE TIMES' editorial office, which is being overgrown with moss, obviously have very original ideas about their contribution to the materialization of the Helsinki final act. Recently they were much enraged by the success of and the positive reaction to the talks conducted by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, with leading West German officials, as well as by the demonstrative nature of the course of the Mayday celebrations, the results of socialist construction documented at the district and regional CPCZ conferences, and so forth. THE TIMES editorial office has even devoted editorials to these events--editorials replete with bile-filled outpourings about our domestic and foreign policy.

Actually, in the course of history, we have already grown accustomed to the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns from the pens in THE TIMES editorial office. It was this very paper that spoke out just at the right time for Hitler and the Henleinites in September 1938, with the egregious proposal that Czechoslovakia should be robbed of its border territories; this they said would solve the "Czechoslovak problem."

However, it is deplorable that this kind of poisoned arrow, contaminating the favorable international atmosphere, is being dispatched from London even today--from the capital of a country whose representatives have signed the CSCE Final act. And it is in the spirit of this act that British representatives have professed, time and again, to be in favor of a constructive political dialog with our country. The way THE TIMES is writing certainly does not benefit this aim.

INCREASED PRESSURE ON CSSR SOCIALISTS NOTED

AU221525Y Vienna KURIER in German 20 May 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Letter to Kreisky and Questionings in Brno--CSSR Socialists in Distress"]

[Text] While continuing the persecution of "Charter 77" followers, CSSR authorities have now resorted to investigating the illegal socialists again. During our questionings an attempt was made, with the aid of faked documents, to pin upon CSSR socialists the charge of conspiratorial contacts with the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE]. As has only just been learned, through many detours, the illegal socialists Vroubal, Scharf, Mudr and Silhan were questioned in Brno on 7 April. An attempt was made to charge them with authorship of a document that calls itself "New Reality of the CSSR Opposition", which speaks of organizing so-called "independent socialists," and professes ideas close to the line of the socialist international.

During their questioning the men in Brno were also shown the photostat of a letter posted in Vienna (addressed to the CSSR Embassy on Penzingerstrasse) as well as the actual letter: in this letter an anonymous informer ("I hold a high position and cannot give my name") informs the CSSR ambassador in Vienna that he is in possession of an important document. The contents of this document, he claims, would be likely to seriously impair the good relations between Austria and the CSSR. The questioned CSSR socialists naturally were not shown this document which is said to have been sent to the CSSR ambassador--probably it is just as invented and faked as the envelope and the anonymous letter. The questioning obviously was intended to serve the purpose--according to the CSSR socialists--of intimidating them and extracting information from them. The only activity of the illegal socialists in the CSSR lately has been a letter sent by former Czechoslovak Parliamentary Deputy Rudolf Battek to Willy Brandt, Olof Palme and Bruno Kreisky. In this open letter of 10 April Battek complains that the Czechoslovak socialists are not able to organize themselves. "We appeal to the European socialist parties to render us all-round support and aid."

LEGUME PLANTING IN EAST SLOVAKIA REPORTED

Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 13 May 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Summary] Although the wet and cold weather delayed spring fieldwork in the East Slovakia region it is still ahead of last year. The plan for early legume planting on 10,970 ha has not yet been fulfilled but is ahead of last year by 1,700 ha.

The Humenne, Presov, Spisska Nova Ves and Vranov districts are finished. The Trebisovsky district, the largest area for legume growing, completed planting on 2,000 ha of a total of 2,240 ha. Grain corn has been planted on almost 15,000 ha, which equals last year. Planting on 10,000 ha is still needed to fulfill the plan. Silage corn poses the biggest problem; of 32,000 ha only 3,000 ha are planted, compared to last year when 10,000 ha were planted by this time. Potatoes, of which Slovakia is the largest grower, are also creating a serious problem. Of the planned 22,000 ha only 8,000 ha are planted compared to last year's 21,000 ha at this time. In the main potato-growing districts of Presov, Poprad, Spisska Nova Ves, Bardejov, Humenne and Svidnik workers are gearing for longer shifts as soon as weather permits.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES--A seven-member Soviet delegation headed by Boris Borisov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Prague today to attend the Sixth General Assembly of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. At Ruzyně Airport the delegation was welcomed by Rudolf Rychucky, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce; Josef Cerny, general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce; Ludvik Cerny, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, and other officials. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

BELGIAN TRADE UNION VISIT--Prague, May 22 CETEKA--Satisfaction at the establishment of contacts between the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the Belgian Confederation of Christian Trade Unions was voiced in a joint communique issued here today. The communique, issued in conclusion of a week's visit here by a delegation of the Belgian Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, said the delegations regard their contacts as a contribution towards mutual understanding to the benefit of the working people of both countries. The delegations agreed that further social progress can be achieved only in the conditions of peaceful competition and coexistence and that the effort to preserve peace, particularly in Europe, must be one of the every-day activities of the trade unions regardless of the difference in the social systems in which they work. The delegations sharply condemned racism and fascism, as well as all forms of violence as methods dangerous to mankind, the communique said. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

FINNISH MINISTER DEPARTS--Prague, May 22 CETEKA--Finnish Minister of Education Kalevi Kivisto left here today after ending his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia. He had talks here with Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak on the possibilities of further development of cultural contacts between the two countries. He also attended a concert of the Helsinki Philharmonic orchestra at the Prague spring musical festival. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

NEW IRAQI ENVOY--The new Iraqi ambassador to the CSSR, Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir was received on 15 May by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka on the occasion of the envoy's taking up his office. [Bratislava ROLNICKÉ NOVINY in Slovak 16 May 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM SWITZERLAND--T CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, returned on 17 May from Switzerland where it had attended the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labor Party. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 78 p 1 AU]

II. 23 May 78

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E 1

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES DELEGATION

LD230006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the delegation of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, which had taken part in the 11th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (DSF). The chairwoman of the association, Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, presented Erich Honecker with the badge of honor of the association of Soviet friendship societies. She paid tribute to his outstanding contribution to the development and constant deepening of the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

In an ensuing friendly talk Erich Honecker briefed the Soviet guests on the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress. The proven alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, he underlined, gives the communists and all GDR citizens the confidence to achieve, in the future, as in the past, the aims of socialism and peace for the good of our peoples. Erich Honecker asked Zinaida Kruglova to convey most cordial greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The meeting at the SED Central Committee headquarters was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The Soviet ambassador, Petr Abrasimov, also attended.

Soviet Ambassador Gives Dinner

LD230007Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The Soviet ambassador in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, gave a dinner on Monday for the newly elected Presidium of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (DSF). The dinner was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Erich Mueckenberger, the president of the DSF; Horst Sindermann, Gerhard Schuerer and other Soviet and GDR personages.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS, CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

Lao Ambassador

LD222120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Lao ambassador Sot Phetrasy for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed fraternal greetings from Prince Souphanouvong, president of Laos, and Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the close friendly relations between the two parties and countries. The GDR, true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop these relations in the future.

Somali Ambassador

LD222122Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Addurahman Ahmad Ali, ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic in the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials.

Ambassador Abdurahman Ahmad Ali conveyed greetings from Marshal Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of Somalia, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the following talk they both spoke in favor of the further development of relations between the two countries.

STOPH RECEIVES UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION OFFICIAL

LD230640Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Monday received Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi, director general of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), who is paying an official visit to the GDR. Director General Sobhi gave information about the aims and the next tasks of the UPU, particularly with regard to the 18th World Postal Congress, which is to be held in Rio De Janeiro in 1979. He mentioned that the GDR's cooperation is considered to be an important contribution to the realization of the aims of the UPU.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the work of the UPU, which is important for the development of all-round international cooperation in the spirit of the role played by the postal system in uniting peoples. He emphasized that the GDR is prepared to continue its active work in the UPU.

TISCH ATTENDS FRG TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD211754Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--ADN correspondent--the 11th German Trade Union League [DGB] Congress opened in Hamburg on Sunday with a solemn event. Taking part in the congress is also a delegation from the GDR's FDGB led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive. The delegation was invited to attend by the Federal Executive of the DGB, the FRG's trade union federation. On Sunday morning, Harry Tisch and Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the DGB Federal Executive, met for a talk. In his opening speech at the Congress Vetter welcomed guests from about 70 countries. Besides the GDR delegation, the socialist states' trade unions are represented by Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, the USSR and Hungary.

Meets DKP Official

LD230838Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Harry Tisch, chairman of the Federal Executive of the FDGB and SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Ludwig Mueller, Presidium member and secretary of the DKP Executive, had a friendly meeting in Hamburg on 22 May. During the discussion Harry Tisch conveyed greetings of fraternal solidarity from Erich Honecker, which Ludwig Mueller cordially reciprocated on behalf of DKP Chairman Herbert Mies. Harry Tisch also talked about the great response which the recent visit to the GDR by a delegation of the DKP Executive led by Herbert Mies had found among the GDR working people.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE CONGRESS OPENS IN NEUBRANDENBURG

LD192143Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Neubrandenburg--The Fifth Congress of the GDR Society for Agricultural Science began on Friday in the stadthalle in Neubrandenburg.

The more than 500 delegates and guests gave a hearty welcome to Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and head of the agricultural-industrial combine Friedland, and Heinz Kuhrig, member of the Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry. Also present were delegations from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

In the report of the Central Executive Committee the president of the society, Prof Dr Otto Liebenberg, stressed that the 46,000 members of this organization are working purposefully on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress toward the planned further training of university and technical institute cadres. In the competition to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, there will be particular emphasis on more intensively putting into practice the results of scientific-technical progress in the enterprises in the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs sector.

ORGANIZATIONS AFFIRM SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLES

LD221106Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A statement to mark Africa Solidarity Week, which begins in the GDR today, stresses unswerving solidarity with and support for the struggle of the African peoples. The statement has been made by the GDR Solidarity Committee, the trade unions' National Executive Committee, the National Council of the GDR National Front, the youth organization Central Council, the women's organization National Executive, the GDR League for International Friendship, the GDR Peace Council, the GDR Committee for Human Rights and the GDR committee for the decade to combat racism and racial discrimination.

It states: "In international apartheid year we greet in particular the peoples' liberation struggle in southern Africa. We stand firmly and steadfastly at the side of the South African patriots who, led by the African National Council [ANC], resolutely fight for the liberation of the oppressed African masses in the republic of South Africa. We accuse the imperialist states who, by disregarding the UN's demand for economic sanctions and the arms embargo imposed on the South African racist regime, continue their all-round support for this regime in South Africa, which violates human rights."

The statement says: "The same circles that escalate the arms race in the world and threaten humanity with such terrible weapons as the neutron bomb also promote the nuclear arming of their accomplices in Pretoria with the intention of protecting even more efficiently the monopolies' profit interests against the inexorable advance of the African national liberation movement. The nuclear arming of South Africa seriously jeopardizes peace, to which the international community cannot remain indifferent."

"On behalf of the citizens of the GDR we assure the African peoples of our further unswerving solidarity and support in their struggle against the remains of colonialism, against apartheid, racism, neocolonialism and imperialist aggression and for the securing of their national independence and social progress. The massive changes achieved by the African peoples' and states' revolutionary struggle are a sure foundation for their success in the international liberation struggle and a great encouragement for the peoples' struggle in southern African against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the realization of their right to self-determination."

COMMENTATOR SCORES WESTERN PROPAGANDA ON ZAIRE

LD222146Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Horst Grothe commentary]

[Text] It was to be expected: One did not need to be a prophet to know what would happen in the heart of Africa, in the Zairian province of Shaba, where members of the national front for the liberation of the Congo had begun to fight. What happened was inevitable: intervention by those who support and would like to preserve the existing regime--not because they are particularly well disposed toward these people in Kinshasa, but because they are attracted by cobalt and copper. In official circles the talk was not so much about help for Mobutu nor was it about natural resources, but rather about something quite different: the rescue of their own people--the Europeans--who, according to the wild and bloodcurdling headlines of the imperialist media, were being massacred and slaughtered by savage and bloodthirsty blacks. Many of these Europeans got off U.S. transport planes in good shape however, and--horror of horrors--a woman who appeared on FRG television reported that a group of freedom fighters had actually marched past the house where she had locked herself in. But what about the gruesome corpses lying in pools of blood which one sees in color photos on the screen? The people who were brought to Brussels said black soldiers were responsible, and it was immediately clear to the above-mentioned mass media that this meant atrocities by the black rebels in Kolwezi. (Raymond Courjac), a foreman at an assembly plant, did not succumb to hysteria. On the contrary, he said as others did too, loud and clear: We were more afraid of this army than we were of the rebels, who behaved in a correct and disciplined fashion in my district. The Mobutu army took ransom money from us and plundered our houses. I saw Zairian soldiers who were more concerned with plundering than with fighting. According to him, Zairian soldiers are also responsible for the murder of around 30 Europeans. That presents quite a different picture. The celebrated rescue operation now appears in a different light. It becomes a transparent excuse, and there emerges from behind it the copper and the cobalt, the imperialist interests in this very Zairian province.

One billion dollars has been invested here by the United States, \$800 million by Belgium, \$20 million by France, \$60 million by Great Britain and \$80 million by the FRG. Profits go primarily to the U.S. and West European arms concerns. Thus a coordinated operation was organized, which took the form of intervention and aggression. NATO stepped in with Belgian and French paratroopers and U.S. and British transport planes. Kolwezi was captured, mopped up, searched and pockets of resistance were suppressed and blood flowed--that of whites as well. It was doubtless easy to arrange photos. The notorious legionary Congo Mueller, who was exposed to the entire world, would have taken great delight in all this, because his boys--the German foreign legionaries--were once more involved. They have been the bomber pilots of the nation as far back as the Spanish civil war; then they were the first killers in Vietnam up to the time of Dien Bien Phu; then they fought against Algerian patriots; and finally they fought in the Congo once before against Lumumba's freedom-fighters. Wherever they went, they murdered and pillaged in the most cruel fashion. Germans in Africa against Africa, that is what they are.

Yet it is claimed that GDR advisors are fighting there--and Cuban and Soviet soldiers as well. Suffice it to say in reply to this that the British Foreign Office, for example, has described such claims as totally unfounded. FRG mercenaries are there, however, and they are helping to preserve something very important for the FRG arms business: the empire of Lutz Kaiser of Stuttgart, who, as frontman of these concerns, founded the Orbital Transport and Missiles joint-stock company, Otrag, which owns a giant rocket-testing range and launching site in Zaire of 250,000 square kilometers--a state within a state. Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola are within reach of the cheap German rockets, of which Kaiser boasted that they can carry anything like a truck, including of course hydrogen bombs.

So Shaba has an additional significance for imperialism: as a deployment zone against independent Africa, which is fighting for its liberation. And so the "panther" mission to Kolwezi was launched: a massive imperialist counterattack against progressive forces in Africa. That is what is behind the pretext of saving human lives. We do not yet know how many Africans have been killed in the shootings, beaten to death or stabbed; but we know the pictures of imperialist massacre only too well from Lidice to Son My. More mass graves have just been discovered in Angola; the Rhodesian racist regime dispatches its murder commandos; such pictures are familiar. A compliant propaganda always attributes this to the freedom-fighters. But the truth prevails every time, as in the case in Kolwezi.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR CONCRETE DISARMAMENT STEPS

DW230814Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 22 May 78 DW

[Text] A UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will open in New York tomorrow. This is a politically significant event, if only because a similarly representative forum for the most important question of the future of mankind has never existed before. It is an important event, secondly, because this special session may issue recommendations and provide impulses for state negotiations which will lead to concrete steps of disarmament. Thirdly, it is an important event because this conference is taking place at a time when the Western states are attempting to raise the arms race to a particularly dangerous level, while accompanying it with a vehement anti-Soviet campaign; hence, this is a particularly critical time for the future of detente policy.

What do we, the socialist countries, anticipate from this special session? Above all no empty phrases, no beating about the bush, no avowals which remain general no matter how nice they may sound. There is hardly a politician left today in the NATO states who would not talk about the dangers of the arms race and verbally advocate disarmament or, at least, arms limitation. But if things become concrete they keep seeking refuge behind the myth of the Soviet threat and are parsimonious with proposals of their own but all the more eloquent in rejecting socialist suggestions. All of us know this game. It has many variants. But anyone who wants to continue playing it in New York in the coming weeks probably will meet with the opposition of not only the socialist countries but also the developing states, which are fed up with this word game. Naturally disarmament is a complicated field, and no doubt it would be utopia to get down to zero tomorrow or the day after from the \$400 billion spent on arms throughout the world this year. It would be utopia to try to overlook justified security interests and to demand of the other what one is not prepared to give. It would also be utopia, finally to expect headway primarily through technical and organizational measures, perhaps by the abolition of existing, and the establishment of new, disarmament institutions. After all, what is lacking is not institutions but the political will of some states to mitigate the arms race. What is needed at this special session is the corresponding political will and the concrete proposals for its implementation. The socialist states and, no doubt, many developing countries will bring in both.

At the recent Komsomol congress Leonid Brezhnev advanced a widely noted four-point program that will play a part at the UN meeting in addition to some other proposals. It is a program of initial steps which include the discontinuation of the production of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons, the discontinuation of the development of new kinds of conventional weapons with great destructive force and a renunciation by the permanent members of the Security Council and those countries associated with them in military pacts of the expansion of their armies and the strengthening of their conventional armaments. We will have to wait and see whether the NATO representatives will be just as concrete and realistic. To quote Leonid Brezhnev again: This special session does not need poses calculated for effect.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHAH OF IRAN'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Kadar, Losonczi

LD221225Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shah of Iran, in the parliament building today. The meeting, which was held in the Nandorfehervar Hall, was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Shah Holds Press Conference

LD221830Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Hungary-Iran trade has trebled in the past year, said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, Iranian emperor, Monday morning at a press conference held in Budapest, which was opened by Under Secretary of State Peter Varkonyi, head of the information office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. In answer to the question of MTI's reporter, the Iranian emperor said, among others: It was pointed out during his talks in Hungary that industrial and agricultural relations between the two countries could be further expanded. The possibilities of boosting these contacts are being examined by experts.

Shah, Empress Depart

LD221836Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, emperor of Iran, and his wife Empress Farah Pahlavi, who had been on an official visit in Hungary at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife, left Budapest on Monday. 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'Atbari, Iranian foreign minister, Hossein Eshraghi, senior official of the Foreign Ministry, Yahya Motamed-Vaziri, head of the second political department of the ministry, and other senior officials who comprised the entourage of the emperor, left Hungary along with him. The departing visitors were seen off at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Pal Losonczi and his wife as well as by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Also present there were several leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic, scientific and cultural life. Mohammad Behnam, Iranian ambassador to Hungary, was also present there.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HONORS COUNTY CHAIRMAN

LD191726Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Summary] Szolnok County council has a new chairman. He is Laszlo Bartha. "Lajos Begeudues was thanked by the council for his 5 years' activities as council chairman, in recognition of which the Council of Ministers gave him the Order of Merit for Labor in Gold." He had asked to be relieved of his post because he has been given another important office. At the same time Lajos Bereczki, up till now council deputy chairman, has been made general deputy chairman.

ACZEL RECEIVES ROMANIA'S URSU, COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD210212Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Romanian technical-scientific cooperation is to be further strengthened in accordance with the economic needs of the two countries.

This was the subject of a protocol signed by Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee, and Ioan Ursu, chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, which was also received by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GASPAR LEADS DELEGATION TO FRG TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD211140Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Summary] The FRG trade union congress will open today. "The delegation of the Hungarian trade unions attending the congress is led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council."

AURO-LED PARLIAMENTARY GROUP LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS

LD221906Y Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Monday morning, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation left for Holland for a six-day official visit. The delegation is headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and it includes Andras Osillik, Mrs. Sandor Palyi, Laszlo Pesta, Antal Reger, Janos Pecs and Geza Toth, parliamentary representatives.

EDITORIAL MARKS RESUMPTION OF VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU201725Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 May 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Vienna Round"]

[Text] During Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit at the beginning of May, his host, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said, among other things, the following: I very much agree, Mr Chairman, with the appeal made by you at the Komsomol congress to the effect that neither side should strive for a military superiority over the other; we must find how to stop strengthening armies and begin reducing them.

The Brezhnev visit itself proves that state and political relations are favorably developing, in conformity with the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente, between countries with two kinds of social systems in Europe. The FRG chancellor's words quoted above show that responsible politicians in the West also profess that, at a time when we really are practicing peaceful coexistence in interstate relations, a further improvement and development of these relations demands augmenting the political elements of detente with military elements.

Reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe is one of the most important of these elements. The participants of the conference first met in Vienna 5 years ago. The beginning seemed promising. However, the NATO countries soon erected totally unjustifiable artificial obstacles to the successful continuation of the talks. They are trying to force concepts that only the West could benefit from, onto the socialist countries and avoid a reduction on an equal scale.

Prior to his Bonn visit, in a statement to the weekly VORWAERTS, Leonid Brezhnev responded to these allegations. He emphasized that the Soviet Union has not increased its forces in central Europe for years. The allegations of a Soviet superiority are not justified, either, since the sides have exchanged particulars in this respect in Vienna, from which it unequivocally emerges that a disproportion of any kind does not exist.

At the latest round of the Vienna talks, the NATO countries submitted a modified proposal, as compared with their previous position, on a few issues. [paragraph continues]

The 15th round beginning today will no doubt decide whether a constructive initiative serving progress is involved, or the intention to further complicate and delay the talks. The socialist countries' delegations support any reasonable and well-founded proposal serving--to quote Leonid Brezhnev--that the balance of fear be replaced by an balance of trust in Europe.

BRZEZINSKI'S TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS REPORTED

LD221822Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: The chief national security adviser of American President Carter is negotiating with his Chinese hosts behind closed doors. Brezezinski was received by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, then by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Observers deduce from the above facts that China attaches high significance to this visit which was misleadingly announced by the Americans as being of "purely routine nature". They point out that the Chinese foreign minister--after having declared at a dinner given in honour of the American guest that China and the United States are holding either similar or identical views on many issues of the current world situation--condemned in a firm tone the "social imperialism", attacked the tendency of detente and called upon every country, including the United States, to unite in the face of the Soviet Union's alleged hegemony efforts.

Brezzezinski took the hint and ensured the Chinese foreign minister that the United States' leadership considers the fostering of friendship with China a vital issue, and it lies in the interest of Washington that China should be strong as it is obviously in the interest of China, too, that the enormous, self-secure and globally operating United States should exist.

Peking diplomatic circles are certain that the two parties have discussed the Asian, European African and Mideastern situations and the two countries' relations with the Soviet Union. In spite of the fact that China is apparently much more interested in questions of global cooperation with the United States than in the official normalization of these contacts, the issue of normalizing these relations was on the agenda of their talks. Peking observers do not consider it accidental that upon the approach of Brzezinski's visit the references on Taiwan's liberation disappeared from the Chinese press and from the Chinese leaders' statements. This implies that Brzezinski's Peking visit might prove a catalyzer in speeding up or at least in enlivening the process of normalizing Chinese-American relations, writes MTI's Peking correspondent.

CEMA SECRETARY FADSEYEV ENDS VISIT 22 MAY

LD230322Y Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, who had been staying in Hungary at the invitation of Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair, Monday left Budapest. At the Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by Janos Szita, head of the Secretariat of International Economic Relations.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SWISS ECONOMIC TALKS--Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, acting ambassador of the Swiss Federal Ministry of Economy, stayed in Hungary between May 16-20 on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair. The Swiss guest was received by Foreign Trade Minister Dr. Jozsef Biro and by Finance Minister Dr. Lajos Faluvegi. Besides he had talks with other leading representatives of the Hungarian economic and political life. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 20 May 78 LD]

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P O L A N D

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BURMESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO JABLONSKI

LD220436Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in the Belweder Palace U Maung Maung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who presented his credentials. Ludwik Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dmochowski were present at the audience. In connection with his taking over the post in Warsaw U. Maung Maung laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Warsaw.

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN 'PARTY DEED SUNDAY'

LD222246Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 May 78 LL

[Summary] Party Deed Sunday: Edward Gierek, his wife Stanisława, and members of the Central Committee and Warsaw Party organization worked this morning on the construction of a huge botanical garden of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Powsin. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, members of the Council of State and the Sejm worked on ground leveling for the new recreation grounds on the banks of Vistula. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and over 400 workers from the Council of Ministers worked on clearing the site near the Wawer flyover.

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES FRG SAARLAND OFFICIAL

LD221904Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May PAP--Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Planning Commission Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk received today Franz Josef Roeder, premier of the Saarland Government. The sides discussed questions of bilateral cooperation in economy as one of the basic conditions in the process of normalizing the relations between both countries.

PAP COMMENTS ON VISIT BY FINNISH PREMIER

LD192324Y Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May, PAP--Premier Kalevi Sorsa ended his third visit to Poland. His current stay provided a chance to sum up the new stage of Polish-Finnish cooperation, initiated during President Urho Kekkonen's official visit to Poland in March 1964, wrote PAP commentator Antoni Pawlik. In the course of the fourteen years, bilateral relations have been developing at an ever faster pace.

The Polish-Finnish cooperation has been many-sided, although recently economic cooperation and co-production have become of major importance. This was made clear in the final communique and in statements made by both premiers at the press conference. It was pointed out that concrete projects are being made to be implemented by both sides. Poland stated she was ready to increase her import of the Polish-made goods. [as received] The sides did not conceal the fact that the Warsaw talks were not easy. They were unanimous, however, as regards the need to diversify and increase the Polish-Finnish trade.

The premiers were glad to note the development of relations in culture and science between various organizations and towns. Since President Kekkonen's first visit to Poland, great progress has been made in various fields of cooperation, thus making the Polish-Finnish partnership a valuable contribution to the all-European detente. With the latter in mind, the premiers emphasized their firm will to act in favour of consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence.

One can be sure that this stand will be confirmed by both sides during the coming U.N. extraordinary session on disarmament. The governments and societies of both countries have taken a (?firm) stand on matters such as the arms race or the neutron bomb. Peaceful intentions and goals of the Polish and Finnish policies are unquestionable. Due to their sincerity and consistent nature in their policies, both states have achieved a high moral standing on the international arena. In terms of significance, the talks held by Premier Sorsa with the Polish leaders have exceeded the framework of bilateral relations.

Report on Communiqué

LD191700Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, has ended his working visit to Poland. Sorsa was seen off at Okęcie Airport by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. A joint communiqué on the visit has been published. It states that during his visit to Poland Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

During their talks the premiers of Poland and Finland exchanged views on international problems of interest to both countries. They stressed the need for continuing the efforts aimed at consolidating the process of detente and arresting the arms race, as fundamental conditions of building trust and peaceful cooperation in Europe and turning to disarmament. Both premiers pointed to the possibilities in the development of Polish-Finnish relations. Particular attention was drawn to the importance of economic cooperation and the development of mutually advantageous, balanced trade. They stressed the positive importance of the coming into force of the agreement on mutual effects of obstacles to trade. Premier Kalevi Sorsa invited Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to pay a visit to Finland; the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD IN WASHINGTON

AU191403Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Washington (PAP)--Members of the Polish delegation that participated in the fourth session of the Polish-American economic council--Włodzimierz Wisniewski, chairman of the council and of the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber; H. Pruchniewicz, vice minister of foreign trade; and J. Szostek, vice minister of machine engineering industry--had a number of talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration, the Congress and U.S. economic circles. Members of the Polish delegation were received by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps and paid visits to W. Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, Congressman D. Rostenkowski and Under secretary of State J. Katz. During the talks they evaluated the state and prospects for cooperation between Polish and American enterprises and the issue of the further development of Polish exports to the United States. At the end of Polish-American economic talks a skeleton accord was signed in the Polish Embassy in Washington on technical, industrial and trade cooperation between a number of industrial and trade organizations of the Polish machine engineering industry and the U.S. General Motors Corporation.

KULAGA INTERVIEWED ON POLISH VIEWS OF DISARMAMENT

LD221402Y Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May PAP--As we already reported Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeniusz Kulaga granted an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU in which he presented Poland's stand to be taken during the forthcoming special disarmament session of the United Nations. The minister said among other things: "Our stand has its source both in the tragic war experiences of the Polish nation and in the ideological and political assumptions that People's Poland has been guided by for the past 33 years."

"Action in favour of halting the arms race and starting effective disarmament is one of the priority directions of Poland's foreign policy which she has consistently pursued. Our stand is that the arms race poses a threat to security and stability in the world. The draft convention banning neutron weapons which was submitted by socialist states on March 9 to the Geneva Disarmament Committee is another concrete evidence of our commitment to preventing the arms race spiral from being raised to a yet higher and more dangerous level. Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states submitted at the preparatory committee forum last year draft final documents which should, in our opinion, be adopted by the session. They were a declaration of principles of disarmament and programme of disarmament ventures. These projects enriched by peace proposals put forth by Leonid Brezhnev are a concrete contribution designed to ensure successful results of the debates. We have proceeded from the assumption that only universal and full disarmament can secure peace and lasting security indispensable for the settlement of topical problems of socioeconomic development. We also assume that also partial steps to curb the arms race and to armaments could be significant.

"Halting of the nuclear and conventional arms race is by far the most vital matter both in view of the danger of developing new generations of arms which would increase the risk of a nuclear conflict and because of the economic aspect of the arms race. Questions such as a ban on all kinds of nuclear arms tests, cessation of the production of nuclear arms by all countries, ban on chemical arms and other mass destruction weapons, consolidation of nonproliferation system, establishment of atom free and peace zones in various parts of the world, and last but not least limitation of armaments on a regional scale and reduction of military budgets belong to the most important subjects to be discussed by the special session. These problems form a complex whole, the solving of which will require not only patience but also political determination and constructive approach of all countries."

"The fact that we have been observing recently an intensified activity of various states, evidenced by 30 new disarmament proposals, confirms that the thesis put forward by socialist countries on the urgent need of accelerating disarmament processes has won the understanding and support of the international community.

"The session should produce in effect a final document composed of an introduction, declaration of principles of disarmament, programme of action and a part concerning the mechanisms of disarmament negotiations. We hope that this document will contribute to significant progress in the curbing of the arms race and to mobilization of all states and social forces to efforts in favour of complementing political detente with detente in the military sphere.

"The conviction of the necessity of disarmament becomes ever more generally acknowledged mainly thanks to the principled and consistent policy of socialist states, which, supported by other forces, first of all by non-aligned countries, put forth so many peace initiatives and constructive and convincing proposals, that to reject or ignore them would be too embarrassing for those opposing disarmament. Of essential importance is the growth of strength and international prestige of socialist states and continuation of detente processes accompanied by increasing interest on the part of an ever larger number of states in extending those processes onto new spheres and regions of the world.

"On our part, due to Poland's place in the world and the socialist community, to her traditional involvement in the problems of disarmament, we shall spare no effort to make the session an important link in the chain of disarmament undertakings as well as to make it adopt a complex and comprehensive programme for halting the arms race and for disarmament, so that its decisions and resolutions give a new impulse to disarmament processes, so indispensable at present."

TEXT OF AGREEMENT WITH PRC ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU221155Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 78 p 2 AU

[Agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC on Long-Term Economic and Technical Cooperation]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, inspired by the desire to further develop and strengthen relations of friendship between both countries and peoples on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs;

Taking into consideration the achievements and experience of both countries in socialist construction and in economic and technical cooperation;

And with a view to further developing economic and technical cooperation between their countries, have agreed on the following:

Article I

1. In the spirit of the existing relations of friendship between both countries, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC will support one another in economic and technical cooperation in keeping with their needs and possibilities so as to contribute to the economic development of both countries.
2. Economic and technical cooperation incorporates the following:
 - A) Mutual deliveries of machines, equipment and installations, of technical designs and documentation, and of material needed for building industrial, agricultural and other projects that will be agreed upon;
 - B) Mutual exchange of delegations of technical-engineering staff to grant technical assistance at projects agreed upon;
 - C) Mutual training of technicians and trainees for the projects agreed upon.
3. The concrete targets and conditions for achieving these projects will be agreed upon on the basis of intergovernmental protocols concluded for each project.

Article II

1. The prices of machines, equipment, installations and materials that will be mutually delivered within the framework of projects agreed upon will be established on the basis of world market prices.
2. The conditions and manner of payments and the currency settlement for projects agreed upon will be established on the basis of intergovernmental protocols concluded for each project.

Article III

Expenses for granting technical assistance, training and other expenses required for carrying out the projects agreed upon will be established by contracts.

Article IV

1. Technical-engineering staff and trainees sent by one signatory country to the other are obliged to respect the laws and regulations in force in that country, carry out their activity within the framework of the project agreed upon, and keep secret the documents and documentation received in this activity.
2. The respective country shall facilitate the progress of the training of technicians and trainees.
3. The living and working conditions for the above technical-engineering staff and for trainees will be established in a government protocol.

Article V

To fulfill favorably the provisions of the present agreement, the Socialist Republic of Romania will appoint the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the PRC will appoint the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries as bodies that will carry out this agreement.

Article VI

1. The present agreement will be submitted for ratification by both signatories in keeping with each countries' laws. It will come into force on the date it is ratified by both sides.
2. The present agreement is valid for 10 years, and its validity will be extended automatically for a further 5 years if neither signatory cancels it in writing 6 months before it expires.

Article VII

The obligations envisaged in the protocols and contracts concluded on the basis of the present agreement will continue to be fulfilled even after its expiry until these obligations have been completely fulfilled.

The present agreement was signed in Peking 19 May 1978 in two original copies in Romanian and Chinese, both texts having equal validity.

On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu;

On behalf of the PRC, Hua Kuo-feng.

CEAUSESCU DELIVERS TOAST AT CHEKIANG RECEPTION 18 MAY

AU222017Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 78 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 18 May reception given for him by the Chekiang Provincial Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee]

[Text] Taking the floor, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: We are extremely pleased to have an opportunity, during our visit to China, to visit Chekiang Province and the beautiful city of Hangchow. I want to express our most heartfelt thanks for the warm reception that you and the inhabitants of Hangchow have given us. [paragraph continues]

Comrade First Secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Party Committee, I also want to thank you for your praise of the Romanian people and of the friendly relations between Romania and China.

Please allow me to convey to you and to all the party-state activists, communists and people of Chekiang Province and Hangchow, warm greetings and best wishes.

Although we have only been in Hangchow a short time, we have been able to see some of its treasures and learn something of the enthusiastic work of the Chekiang people in building socialism and implementing the 11th CCP Congress decisions. Your achievements are an important contribution to the Chinese people's efforts to build the socialist society, to build a country with a modern industry and agriculture.

Since comrade first secretary has told me that your province is one of the richest provinces, with an important agricultural output--and now industrial, too--I want to warmly congratulate you for your results and wish you ever greater successes and an ever greater contribution to China's prosperity.

I want to emphasize that, in their turn, the Romanian people are unwaveringly implementing the 11th congress decisions on building the comprehensively developing science and culture, raising the people's well-being and consolidating the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Our party secretary general then said: Extensive relations of cooperation in all areas of activity have developed between the RCP and the CCP, between our two peoples. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai made a particularly important contribution to developing these relations of friendship and cooperation. Now, on our current visit to People's China, we hope to pave the way for further developing this friendship, together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Our peoples have complex problems to solve; building the socialist society requires consistent efforts and a people united around the party, acting in unity in all circumstances.

At the same time, like all the peoples of the world, we need peace to devote our work to insuring rapid socioeconomic development and prosperity and to put the wonderful achievements of science at the service of progress. This is why our parties and peoples want to develop international cooperation and solidarity. We base our relations on and work to generalize the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and mutual advantage--the only principles that can insure a climate in which each nation can develop freely and be master of its destiny.

The Romanian president then stated: I must confess that we have been especially impressed with the enthusiasm and determination we have seen on the faces of the people we met in Canton and Hangchow. We have also been especially impressed with their determination to unabatedly implement the 11th CCP Congress decisions and strengthen their unity around the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. We are convinced that the Chinese people are faced with a marvelous future and that they will build a socialist society developed from all viewpoints. We wish them ever greater successes along this path!

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Once again wishing the Hangchow comrades ever greater successes in all their activities and expressing the hope that the friendship between our parties and peoples will continuously develop, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu toasted to:

The CCP Central Committee!

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!

Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Tieh Ying!

To the health of all our Chinese friends and comrades!

To the health of those present at the banquet!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO DPRK

Official Talks End

AU222055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 22/5/1978--The official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song concluded on May 22. During the talks, the common conclusion was reached to develop strongly the relations of friendship, solidarity and of many-sided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. The two heads of state pointed to the possibilities given by the building of socialism in the two countries for developing economic and technico-scientific collaboration, broad cooperation in industry and in other domains. Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international political situation.

Highlighting the great revolutionary national and social transformations in the world, the deep-going mutations on a world plane in favour of the forces of socialism, democracy and peace, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song reiterated the resolve of their parties and countries to further stand firmly for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of domination and dictate, of immixture in internal affairs, of inequality and oppression, for the promotion of new inter-state relations grounded on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for the settlement of the problems confronting mankind by all countries, in keeping with the peoples' interests of peace and progress.

The will of the two parties, countries and peoples was reiterated to militate for the consolidation of the unity and collaboration of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties, of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, liberty and socialism, for the attainment of the entire mankind's aspirations to progress and welfare.

Likewise, stress was laid on the significance of the participation of all states, irrespective of their size, on an equal footing, in international life, highlighted being in this context the growing role devolving on the developing countries, on the non-aligned countries deeply interested in abolishing the old policy, in narrowing down the gaps, in building a new economic order, in democratizing international life, in implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, in securing the peoples' right to be master of their own riches, to choose freely their development path in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of advancing on the road of independent economic and social development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Romania's entire support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and of Korea to attain the Korean people's national aspiration--the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

President Kim Il-song deeply thanked for the support given to the just fight of the Korean people, to its national cause. Full satisfaction was expressed during the talks for the results obtained, stress being laid on the fact that the promotion of the Romanian-Korean relations on multiple planes is to the benefit of speeding up the building of the new society in the two countries, serves the cause of socialism, understanding and peace throughout the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and comradely understanding characteristic of the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries.

Report on 22 May Activities

AU222040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 22/5/1978--The third day of the Romanian president's official visit of friendship in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had a profoundly working character. It started at the Yonpung-ho residence reserved for the distinguished guests with a talk between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, Elena Ceausescu and Kim Song-ae, in the spirit of mutual esteem and friendship established between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song continued them the talks [as received] in Pyongyang, approaching a wide range of problems concerning the Romanian-Korean collaboration on multiple planes.

The talks in the morning between Elena Ceausescu and Kim Song-ae passed in the same ambience of warm cordiality.

While the summit dialogue was being held, working meetings took place between the members of the party and state leadership of Romania accompanying the president with members of the party and state leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the R CP, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had a talk with Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the KWP. In turn, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, met Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the KWP, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.

At the invitation of President Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu toured the Yonpung-ho Lake on board a special motor boat.

In the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song had another working meeting.

The visit to Yonpung-ho ended with a dinner. The guests included President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, President Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae, the Romanian and Korean officials accompanying them.

On May 22 in the evening, the party and state leaders of the two countries and the officials accompanying them returned to Pyongyang.

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CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO VIETNAM 23 MAY

For Vietnamese media reportage on the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, see the Vietnam section of the 23 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ILIESCU MEETS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF GREEK PARTIES

Talks With Greek CP Officials

AU192042Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES), 19/5/78--On May 19, Haralambos Dracopoulos, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior), received Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P.

Haralambos Dracopoulos was highly appreciative of the successes the Romanian people won in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, of the active and profoundly constructive foreign policy of Romania and pointed out the permanent effort made by the R.C.P. and the Romanian state with a view to consolidating peace and developing the relations of collaboration among all progressive forces of the world. He asked that heartiest greetings be conveyed to the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, to its general secretary personally, and wishes of fresh successes in the multilateral blossoming of the country to the Romanian people.

Information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties and the willingness was expressed to further develop the good relations between them. Elias Eloi, leader of the United Democratic Left (EDA), received Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first secretary of the Iasi County Committee of the R.C.P.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the good relations in existence between the two parties, between Romania and Greece, as well as the wish to see these relations develop still more, on most varied planes.

Meets Papandreu

AU222044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, 22/5/1978--Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement--PASOK -received Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on some current questions of common interest and the joint wish was expressed for developing the relations of collaboration between Romania and Greece. Andreas Papandreu was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy and of the positive role it plays in international life.

The same day, Ion Iliescu called on Ioannis Zigidis, leader of the Democratic Centre Union of Greece. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion for the development of the relations of collaboration between the two countries, their wish to expand these relations and to strengthen the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples.

SCINTEIA MARKS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

AU222023Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 78 p 5 AU

[Al. Campeanu: "The 20th Anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society"]

[Text] On the initiative of the CPSU, the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society was established 20 years ago. Over the years, the society became a broad organization, incorporating distinguished representatives of all the social categories, and constitutes an important factor for developing and consolidating the relations of friendship between our countries and peoples. At both the central and regional levels, through its numerous republic, regional and town offices, and its almost 700 collective members--industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions--the society has carried out and continues to carry out intensive activities to promote exchanges of experience in the socialist and communist construction in the two countries, and to familiarize the Soviet working people with the successes attained by the Romanian people, led by the party, in building the new system on Romania's soil.

Romania is well acquainted with and highly appreciates the activities of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society. The fact that the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the society the order of Tudor Vladimirescu First Class constitutes a clear illustration of this.

At the same time, as is known, the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union, ARLUS, has made and continues making a significant contribution to promoting a better mutual understanding between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, as an expression of our party's interest in strengthening the Romanian-Soviet friendship. This friendship, which has old and deep roots in our people's past struggles for freedom and progress and for a better life, acquired new scope after the establishment of the people's rule in our country and the beginning of socialist construction. Based on a common system, common ideology and aims, the relations between our countries acquired a richer content, diversified and expanded with every year, in the spirit of the Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU have a decisive impact on the ascending evolution, in all the areas, of the fraternal Romanian-Soviet relations. The mutual visits, the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have played and continue to play a most important role. Reality demonstrates that they have imparted, and do impart each time new dimensions to the all-round Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and opened up ever broader prospects for them.

One notes with pleasure and satisfaction that, due to the implementation of measures and agreements concluded at the high level, the Romanian-Soviet relations are continuously developing. The economic exchanges are expanding, and within their framework an increasing share is taken by advanced forms of cooperation, such as production sharing; these exchanges embrace highly important fields for the development of our national economies. At the same time, scientific-technical cooperation is intensifying, while contacts in the areas of art, culture, education and exchanges of experience between party bodies and organizations are expanding.

Various public institutions and organizations, such as ARLUS and the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, are making a considerable contribution to developing the friendship between our countries; they are carrying out rich and fruitful activities to promote understanding and cultivate feelings of esteem and appreciation between our two peoples.

Leading the great construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advancement toward communism, our party resolutely works to strengthen the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, and to continuously develop the many-sided Romanian-Soviet cooperation, in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES IBRD OFFICIAL 18 MAY

AU191350Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1138 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1978--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on May 18 Martin Paijmans, director of the Europe, Near East and North Africa Department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, now visiting Romania.

The talk covered aspects of financial and banking cooperation between relevant Romanian institutions and the IBRD, and an analysis of the development possibilities of the relations between Romania and IBRD.

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

AU202011Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Budapest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1978--The collaboration plan for 1978-1980 between the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania and the Council for Technological Development of Hungary was signed in Budapest. The plan envisages the expansion and intensification of the collaboration in scientific research and technological development between the two countries, mainly in chemistry-petrochemistry, extractive industry, metallurgy, machine-building and agriculture.

UN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER OPENS MEETING IN BUCHAREST

AU162132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1978--A meeting of the Consultative Committee of the UN-Romania Demographic Center (CEDOR) began in Bucharest on May 16. It examines the center's training and research programmes with a view to increasing their contribution to the training of cadres for the developing countries in such domains as population and social-economic development.

Participating in the meeting are Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction of Romania, chairman of the CEDOR Consultative Committee, Leon Iabah, director of the UN Population Division, Roger Polgar, UNDP representative to Bucharest, representatives of the International Labour Office, of FAO, of the United Nations fund for activities in the field of population, and specialists from developing countries.

TANJUG REPORTS ON EVENTS IN KOLWEZI, ZAIRE

Death of Yugoslav

ID222233Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 22 May 78 ID

[Text] Brussels, May 22 TANJUG--A group of Yugoslavs who worked in Kolwezi were flown to Brussels this evening by a Sabena airlift from Kinshasa. It included the wife of Jovo Djinic, a 32-year-old Yugoslav mechanic killed by French legionaries last Saturday morning in Kolwezi.

According to the testimony of his friend Jovo Karaman, Djinic was killed when they set out together towards the house of another Yugoslav, Ivan Brecej, to agree on the evacuation from Kolwezi.

Eyewitness Account

ID222235Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 22 May 78 ID

[Text] Brussels, May 22 TANJUG--Ivan Brecej, one of Yugoslavs who were recently in Kolwezi, gave his account in Brussels today of the "infernal week" in this mining centre in Zaire's Shaba Province. Brecej, who taught mathematics and physics in a local secondary school under a Yugoslav technical assistance programme, lived in the city centre.

Shots were first heard about [number indistinct] a.m. on Saturday, May 13, Brecej says. Soon the city was taken by the forces of the national front for the liberation of Congo (FLNC), to the complete surprise and without any resistance on the part of Mobutu's troops.

The rebels were largely very young people, between 17 and 20, recruited from among the refugees from the region, Brecej continued. Some of them recognized him as their former teacher.

At first there was relative order in the city centre. On Monday, for instance, one could leave the shelter and house and it was felt that these soldiers obey the commands of those who lead them. And then a change gradually came. It was felt particularly strongly in the middle of the week when the "infernal days" started and nobody was sure anymore for his life.

A very large number of local population lost their lives already in the first few days after the rebels entered the city.

Nobody knows the exact number of casualties during these first few days of the war. As time went by, and especially following the first news that a military paratroop intervention was being prepared, the "security" from the first few days after the conquest of the city began to disappear. Most casualties, especially among the Europeans, certainly occurred during these last few days preceding the arrival of French Legionnaires. "On Thursday it exploded," Brecej says. He could not tell precisely who the executors were, the more so as he had not moved far away from his house in the city centre.

The rebels covered the retreat of their main force who began to pull out of the city even before the French paratroop intervention. Then a "complete chaos" in Kolwezi started, with robberies and banditry by criminals increasing perceptibly. Characteristically, Brecej says, the rebels left not a single body or wounded of their own as they retreated.

TANJUG REPORTS VRHOVEC HAVANA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD201746Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana--"The aspect which makes us optimistic, and I would say realistically optimistic, is the manifestation of the spirit of nonalignment and of the readiness to make fresh efforts to strengthen the unity of the movement, to increase its effectiveness and activity," Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries. He gave a press conference in the press center last night for Cuban newsmen and foreign correspondents covering the bureau's work. This was one of the customary press conferences being given here by individual heads of delegation.

After first stressing that the members of the coordination bureau had encountered a very warm reception in the Cuban capital and that the organization of work was very good, Federal Secretary Vrhovec said: We have not yet finished our work, but I think that what we have already accomplished can be assessed as successful. This is all the more significant as the meeting is being held at a particularly significant moment, a moment which is significant for the nonaligned movement as a whole.

"The first thing I would like to point out is our conviction that nonaligned policy is achieving further significant affirmation in the world as an exceptionally significant factor which influences world relations. This testifies to its internal strength and vitality and to the fact that the present-day world needs this kind of policy," Vrhovec stressed.

"No one, not even the greatest powers of this world, can ignore nonaligned policy today. They must accept it as a real factor in world affairs and we see this as a positive aspect.

"Unfortunately, as often happens in life," Vrhovec went on, "there is also the negative aspect of everything. I would like to point out two of them. One is the continuation of serious attempts to put pressure to bear on the nonaligned movement, attempts to establish, within the framework of the movement, influences which are alien to the movement, the aim of which is to weaken the influence of the policy of nonalignment and undermine the nonaligned movement from within.

"The second negative aspect is the existence of various conflicts between nonaligned countries themselves, conflicts which at times regrettably assume the form of armed conflicts. The nonaligned world is a real world," the federal secretary stressed, "and consequently conflicts are the manifestations of real relations which exist. These conflicts become linked with the alien interests which I have already mentioned and we, as a nonaligned movement, must give the world an example about how conflicts are solved in a peaceful, constructive manner. We can and must do this, because the principles of the policy of nonalignment are not only the basis for our activity within the framework of the global world relations, but should also constitute the basis on which we settle relations among ourselves."

Continuing his introductory remarks at the press conference, Josip Vrhovec said that "these very themes have been the subject of our discussions and our work within the framework of the coordination bureau and I think that what we have heard over the past few days in the conference hall testified to the political wisdom and the high degree of maturity and responsibility of this movement.

"It also testifies to the fact that we are ready to involve ourselves in the search for the best methods and the best ways of settling these problems, though this does not mean that progress will be rapid and easy. I think", Vrhovec added, "that the coordination bureau is also important because it is a preparation for the ministerial conference in Belgrade. We are already making extensive preparation for that meeting in Belgrade. The whole of the nonaligned world will take part in the political preparations for that meeting and all that is in fact part of the preparations for the summit conference due to be held in Havana next year.

"To sum up in brief, we have not run away from problems at this meeting, we have not shut our eyes to the fact that there have been different ways of approaching the existing problems, but the aspect which makes us optimistic, and I would say realistically optimistic, is the manifestation of the spirit of nonalignment and of the readiness to make fresh efforts to strengthen the unity of the movement, to increase its effectiveness and activity," the federal secretary for foreign affairs said at the end of his introductory remarks at the press conference.

Asked by a Western observer whether he was able to specify what attempts were being made to put pressure to bear on the nonaligned movement, Josip Vrhovec said that it was "easy to stop the examples, because we encountered them daily, though these pressures assume different forms. Their aim is to tie the movement to individual interests which do not stem from the movement itself. "You know", Vrhovec said, "that not only the politics but in concrete terms also the military might of countries which do not belong to the nonaligned movement is engaged at every crisis point and the number of these points is not small. One of such examples now is Shaba in Zaire, as well as the Republic of South Africa and Angola.

Answering a question concerning his meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said: "Yes, this is accurate, I was received this afternoon by President Castro and I must say that it is my impression, and this was also my conclusion after the talks which I had on that occasion, that the need to maintain the unity of the nonaligned movement and foil the attempts to undermine and divide was also evident in what President Castro told me."

How do you view the increasing number of conflicts between nonaligned countries and how should they be solved was the question put by a correspondent from India.

"We paid considerable attention to this question in our speech this morning. Naturally, we offered no formula which would automatically settle these problems. We do not think that the nonaligned movement should set up any arbitrary committee to judge these conflicts, but we tried to indicate the best ways and methods of settling the disputes which emerge. The idea is that as nonaligned countries and as a nonaligned movement we should step in by offering our good services, especially with the aim of preventing these conflicts from turning into armed conflicts."

"We have only started tackling this problem within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

As I have already said, this problem was given considerable attention in a number of speeches at this conference and it is now up to us to try in the course of our further mutual contacts to arrive at a working document which would more precisely define the way of approaching and settling these problems on--I would say--the principles of the nonaligned movement, without any involvement of the powers outside the movement and within the framework of the existing regional organizations, such as the Arab League and the OAU."

"I believe," Josip Vrhovec went on, "that by proceeding from what we have already said here we shall be in the position by the conference in Belgrade and at it to say much more about it in concrete terms. By this I do not mean exclusive us, Yugoslavs, but the nonaligned movement as a whole. We may find ourselves faced by the problem of what to do with those nonaligned countries, in other words, those members of the nonaligned movement which start aggressive action against another country, which is undeniably the crudest violation of the principle of nonalignment."

"This means," the federal secretary for foreign affairs said in conclusion, "that I have stated the problem and I cannot go any further than that here."

NEWSPAPERS REVIEW NONALIGNED MEETING IN HAVANA

POLITIKA Article

AU191445Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 78 p 1 AU

[J. Gustinic report]

[Excerpts] Havana, 17 May--There is a certain significance in the fact that a lively debate concerning essential principles has developed within the preparations for the meeting of ministers of member-states of the coordination bureau [of non-aligned countries] even before the heads of the delegations arrive in Havana. It is obvious that of the two informal groups, the political and the economic, engaged in supplementing and amending the draft document [of the meeting], it is the political one which bears the heaviest burden but, at the same time, the work of both groups is a question of further developing and simultaneously defending the principles which were so strongly emphasized at the last summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Colombo.

It is conspicuous, as we reported earlier, that the introductory part of the draft, which had been hastily prepared by Cuba, attracts the greatest attention even though the coming encounter tomorrow with such topics as the Western Sahara, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America will not, to say the least, lag behind the debate on "the general premises" by its liveliness and certain conflict of views.

The focal point of some of the discussions can perhaps be gauged best by the examples of a few introductory passages of a principled nature about which a most lively dialog has developed. Discussing the struggle against domination the authors of the draft mention imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism but not also other forms of foreign domination. Is this just a fine point? It is hardly a question of a fine point which can be lightly omitted. Is it possible to squeeze everything into the classical forms of domination or attempts at domination over smaller peoples and countries? "Other forms" were not accidentally mentioned in the earlier documents and they were also included in the political declaration signed by the heads of states in Colombo.

The draft's authors insist in this connection on retaining only the "classical" forms, the origins of which are sought in the West. Regardless of their other mutual differences, several delegations have stressed the inevitable need for the nonaligned countries to adhere to the adopted broader views and thereby strengthen the independent basis of nonalignment in relation to all blocs, big powers and their influential groups.

Limited Character of Proposed Formulations

Some other proposed formulations concerning the sphere of disarmament, the individual hotbeds of conflict and the views on "detente" will also inevitably have to be cleared up. Thus, a discussion is underway on the limited character of the proposed formulation concerning the area of disarmament which singles out as the aim a one-sided struggle against individual types of weapons, for example, the neutron bomb, and bypasses other types and other problems for the solution of which the big powers and both military blocs are equally responsible.

The economic group, on the other hand, has pointed out the one-sided nature of the proposal which, in view of the slowness displayed by the developed capitalist countries in their approach to working out a new international economic system, only calls for an expansion of relations between developing countries and the socialist countries" as though some of the latter (in the Warsaw Pact group) have not displayed for years a lukewarm attitude precisely in their approach toward the economic program of developing countries.

Of course, extremes must be avoided, the efforts by a number of countries to preserve the breadth and the principled nature of the Colombo political declaration are aimed precisely at maintaining the necessary equilibrium. Just as the participants consider it unacceptable to omit "other forms of domination," in the same way the alleged proposal by Zaire to discuss the dangers of "imperialist domination from the West and the East" also has not been received well.

According to some, a large majority is aware of the importance of the formulations always being consonant with the summit conclusions of the movement. But there is also another view according to which the individual delegations are not always able to grasp the risks of revisions and the importance of corrections, such as the aforementioned "supplement"--which in fact indicates a return to Colombo--about "other forms of domination" and it will be therefore necessary to make a much greater effort in these few coming days to insure that the final document will include the entire philosophy of nonalignment. It is nevertheless believed that the final outcome in both cases will be in accord with the tradition of the movement to preserve and further develop its basic ideas.

VJESNIK Commentary

AU211552Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 78 p 2 AU

[Zoran Bosnjak commentary: "Nonaligned Answer to Challenges"]

[Excerpts] Judging by all available evidence, the present meeting of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries, which opened in Havana on 15 May, will show to what extent meetings of this kind, too, can be important.

A meeting of this kind may be important because it can again confirm the basic and often confirmed unity and solidarity in joint actions in the world and in relation to the world, but it may be important also because of the appearance of clear differences in the approach to and desire for action.

World relations are extraordinarily complicated: the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, the "Horn" of Africa and Western Sahara; the standstill in the negotiations between developed and developing countries; the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea; the strain in detente and the limitation of detente instead of its universality.... Nonaligned countries are direct participants in many of the crises in the world. This is a consequence of the involvement of the big powers or of the unsolved and unsettled mutual relations. The worst happens when the big powers sow their own seed of discord in the unsettled mutual relations between non-aligned countries or when they "project" their own conflicts on others.

The "strong" part of the world does not exactly help the struggle of nonaligned countries for a better world. Therefore it is not strange that the activities of the individual nonaligned countries cannot be consistently nonaligned at all times. This is the brutal reality of the movement [of nonaligned countries], as well as of the world in which we live. This is the contemporary reality of the struggle for the principles and aims of the movement, a struggle in which the brutal everyday interests of some individual country at times overshadow some strategic aims of the movement.

Differences in the approach to the individual topics are already felt at this meeting; How should the Middle East be discussed when the Arab member states of the bureau are mainly from "the rejection front" (with the exception of Sudan), when among the countries involved in the conflict over Western Sahara only Algeria is a member with the right to vote, whereas Morocco and Mauritania are only observers; and how should Eritrea be discussed when Cuba is the host to the meeting and the Arab member states mainly support the Eritrean movements?

Wishes are often not also feasible possibilities in this world and within its political life. The Havana meeting will be significant if it asserts once again the basic vital principles of nonalignment as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations, but it will be significant also if it encourages the search for a mechanism for settling the conflicts between the individual members of the movement. This meeting will not be able to move beyond this point as far as the currently most important and most tragic crises are concerned. All this will be discussed more concretely and much more extensively at the conference of ministers which, unlike this meeting, will be attended by all countries [of the movement]. The Havana meeting is a test for the Belgrade [conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries]--and for the sixth [summit] conference. The differences which objectively exist are more clearly shown in Havana, but at the same time the nature of the movement is such that this expression of differences among the nonaligned countries will initiate a process which, briefly, is equal to finding an answer to the following question: How is it possible to stay consistently nonaligned in a world which is changing? Or, how is it possible to adapt nonalignment to the realities of the world and make it capable of answering the challenges of this situation?

DJURANOVIC LEAVES FOR UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD220913Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left today for New York, where he will head the Yugoslav delegation at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Veselin Djuranovic will convey on this occasion a message to the special session of the General Assembly from Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic.

Travelling with the president of the Federal Executive Council were Augustin Papic, delegate to the SFRY Assembly; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and others.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin Veselin Djuranovic was seen off by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Veljko Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Ivica Cacic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Also in the sendoff party were Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade; Jaime Kenart, resident representative of the UN development programme; and (Al-Atrash), director of the New York information center.

Sundic on Disarmament Session

LD222042Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] The special UN General Assembly session on disarmament will begin in New York tomorrow. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who will be the first speaker. Milika Sundic comments:

The problem of general and controlled disarmament has been and remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations. The situation in the world and especially the rivalry and mistrust between the great powers have made it impossible for the United Nations to be more fully involved in the solution of the disarmament problem. The special UN General Assembly session represents the first opportunity to make a change in this respect. This is due to the nonaligned countries which, at their fifth summit in Colombo, on President Tito's proposal initiated the convocation of a special UN General Assembly session on disarmament; they are also expected to make the biggest contribution to the success of this session. However, no one entertains the illusion that during the 1 month of its duration the session will be able to resolve such a major problem because those who dictate the arms race are not ready to renounce the privileges and the objectives which they have gained or which they intend to gain with the help of arms--even less so. However, despite this the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament can be expected to open up a long-term process which will make it possible for the United Nations to participate more actively in the quest for the most suitable way of making the disarmament problem accessible to everyone and not only to the great powers; in other words, for the United Nations to be a place where the destinies of world peace are decided.

The experts within the United Nations dealing with the problem of disarmament have calculated that \$350 billion are spent every year in the world for arms requirements, which is almost \$1 billion per day. This burden on their national economies is borne with increasing difficulty, even by the countries which are in a position to allocate such enormous resources for arms needs. However, the economic side of the disarmament problem is only a concomitant problem in the arms race. The stockpiling of enormous reserves of weapons--both traditional and nuclear--represents the biggest danger to world peace with which mankind is confronted. Even insignificant steps in the direction of disarmament would help the world a great deal to rid itself of the fear in which it lives.

For those who invest great resources in arms, such steps would not amount to giving up a great deal, but on the other hand a portion of these resources invested in peaceful objectives could mean salvation for half a billion people starving throughout the world.

Yugoslavia views the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament as the most significant UN undertaking since the last war. As the initiator of the special session, Yugoslavia considers itself dutybound to do everything it can, along with other nonaligned countries, to make sure that the special session is a success. Yugoslavia has always attached the greatest importance to the solution of the problem of disarmament. Let us just recall the exceptional activity of President Tito's in this sphere. In his talks with the leading statesmen of the world, including the leaders of the great powers, President Tito constantly drew attention to the fact that the blocs are in no position to resolve the problem of disarmament.

The conditions in which the special UN session on disarmament is being held are not the most favorable, especially as far as the inclination of the great powers to take decisive steps in the direction of disarmament is concerned. However, despite this it is realistic to suppose that they will all take into account their moves and the possible reaction which their moves may generate among the great majority of the countries which will demand that the arms race be stopped. This is an additional reason for the belief that no one will dare to openly torpedo a meeting as important as the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament--the biggest and the most important meeting ever dedicated to this problem.

DELEGATE VIEWS RESULTS OF LAW OF SEA GENEVA SESSION

AU222010Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, the seventh session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference has ended in Geneva. The developed and the developing countries again failed to reach an accord on the exploitation of the enormous resources of the sea and thus the 142 participant countries of the conference will again meet in New York on 21 August. Our guest here at the studio is Zvonko Perisic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the seventh session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference. He is interviewed by Dragan Colovic:

[Question] Comrade Perisic, the seventh session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference has just concluded. Since it was the developed and developing countries that held negotiations at this session, can you say something about whether some degree of agreement has been reached by these two groups of countries?

[Answer] The negotiations yielded certain results in relation to some of the questions and in this connection provided the prospects for reaching an agreement, an accord during further negotiations. A division of views still exists about some questions.

[Question] What are these questions?

[Answer] These are the questions of the system of exploitation for at least the first 25 years as well as the questions of the fishing rights of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged countries. As far as the system of exploitation [of sea resources] is concerned, the developed countries would like to have one part of the common heritage of mankind reserved for their own exploitation. But the developing countries want this exploitation to be carried out through an international organization under its control and with its direct participation.

[Question] Thus, they want a more just distribution of these sea resources.

[Answer] They want a more just distribution which would be fully in conformity with the principles of a new international economic system.

[Question] There have been indications that unilateral measures will be taken if no agreement is reached.

[Answer] There have been such indications. However, so far the countries which can have and do have such companies nevertheless show a desire to conclude an agreement.

[Question] These countries are the United States and the EEC countries?

[Answer] Yes, the United States and the EEC countries.

[Question] Comrade Perisic, in conclusion could you say something about the significance of a law of the sea treaty for developing countries and for our country?

[Answer] This treaty, especially as regards the exploitation [of sea resources] is undoubtedly of extraordinary importance for developing countries as well as for Yugoslavia, as one of these developing countries, because it can introduce more just relationships in the distribution of resources.

[Question] The resources which certainly abound in the sea?

[Answer] Three-fifths of the earth's surface is covered by water and, together with technological progress, the resources of the sea and the sea bottom and especially the mineral resources open enormous possibilities.

[Colovic] Thank you, Comrade Perisic.

EEC COMMISSION VICE PRESIDENT ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD212234Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--There are no substantial differences in regard to regulating the questions of social affairs in a future agreement between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community.

In this context, the EEC executive organs and the Yugoslav Government share the view that social problems should be contained in this important document.

This was stated by Vice-President of the EEC Executive Committee in Charge of Social Affairs Hank Vredeling before leaving Belgrade today.

Vredeling said that being sought now are the modalities to determine, in the future agreement, the minimum rights for the Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the EEC countries, in regard above all to their equal treatment as the workers-citizens of these countries.

These and other matters were discussed in detail by Hank Vredeling and his host during the visit, member of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Affairs Svetozar Pepovski.

During the talks it was pointed out, among other things, that Yugoslavia wants to regulate on bilateral basis some questions connected with the return home of its workers temporarily employed in EEC countries. This implies not only the gradual return of these workers, but also the engagement and assistance of the countries concerned in creating the possibilities for their employment in Yugoslavia.

LCY OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL YEGOROV

LD202222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG)--Bosko Siljegovic, Central Committee member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and president of the LCY Presidency commission for LCY History, met today with Anatoliy Yegorov, Central Committee member of the Soviet Communist Party and director of the Central Committee's Institute for Marxism and Leninism. Yegorov is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Belgrade Institute for Contemporary History.

Siljegovic informed his guest on the basic directions of the League of Communists activity in preparations, for the 11th LCY Congress as well as on the activity of the LCY Presidency commission for LCY history, also discussed was cooperation between institutions in the two countries engaged in the study of the workers' movement and contemporary history.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE SESSION SET FOR 26 MAY

LD221151Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY federal conference, at which the new president of the conference will be elected, will be held on 26 May in Belgrade. Todo Kurtovic has been proposed for the post of president. At the same session Marjan Rozic, hitherto secretary of the federal conference, will be released from his duties owing to his departure for a new post.

The federal conference will discuss the further tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the development of socialist self-management.

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